and that each of the three general theorems, expressed by the formulæ I. II. III. of this Abstract, can be proved to continue to be true, when his old signification of the symbol $\triangleleft$, to which Mr. Carmichael's researches have lately given an additional interest, is changed to this other and more extensive signification,

IV.... $\qquad \triangleleft = i\delta_1 + j\delta_2 + k\delta_3 ;$

where δ_1 δ_2 δ_3 are three new distributive symbols, operating on functions of *xyz*, and commutative (in order) not only with any ordinary and scalar constants, but also with *ijk*.

The Secretary of the Academy presented the following donations:—

No. 1.—Captain Borrowes, Gilltown: a squared block of syenite, with a border of hieroglyphs, containing the name and title of the Egyptian king, called Sesuntesen III., by Lepsius. Dr. Todd read a letter from Dr. E. Hincks, in which he explained that the inscription contained the five titles borne by Egyptian kings, and three others, viz.:—1. "Beloved by Nû, or Noum, lord of the cataract(?)." 2. "Beloved by Sate, lady of Elephantine;" there being local deities worshipped at Elephantine. 3. "Beloved by—un (or hwn) who dwells in Nubia." Dr. Hincks states in his note, that he never recollects to have seen the name of this deity before, and that he cannot read the hieroglyph which represents two fishes, at the commencement of this name.

Colonel Larcom explained that the interpretation of the inscription made by Dr. Hincks was most satisfactory, as he had been informed by Mr. Borrowes that he obtained the stone from a Coptic convent, situated very far up the Nile; but he hoped to get for the Academy all the particulars concerning the place and circumstances of the discovery of the stone from the donor, in a few days.

No. 2. From the Academie des Jeux Floraux, at Tou-

louse: two medals, one in bronze, and one silver, forwarded by the Viscount de Mac Carthy, M.R.I.A., &c.

3. The seal of William, Lord Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, 1849, presented by the Lord Bishop of Derry.

MONDAY, MAY 22ND, 1854.

LIEUT.-COL. LARCOM, F.R.S., VICE-PRESIDENT, in the Chair.

THE Secretary read the following paper, by Mr. J. Beete Jukes, on the barometrical measurement of the Peak of Teneriffe.

"On the 1st of May, 1842, I ascended the Peak of Teneriffe, in company with the late Captain F. P. Blackwood, R.N., then commanding H.M.'s surveying Ship, Fly, and (Lieutenant, now) Capt. C. F. A. Shadwell, C. B. We carried with us a Newman's mountain barometer, the neutral point of which was stated at 29·742, attached thermometer 60°, its relative capacity of tube and cistern = $\frac{1}{52}$, and the correction for capillary attraction at ·041. We also took a Mason's hygrometer and a Wollaston's barometric thermometer, on which, however, only one observation was made before it was broken.

"We started at seven in the morning, from the Posada in Oratava, halted at mid-day, at a spot called by the guide 'the Cañada,' slept at the place called the 'Estancia de los Ingleses,' on the flank of the cone, reached the summit by sunrise, and returned to Oratava at two in the afternoon of the next day.

"The following were the observations made:—

"(1) May 1, inn at Oratava, at seven A.M.—Barometer, 30·250; attached thermometer, 70°; detached thermometer, 70°.